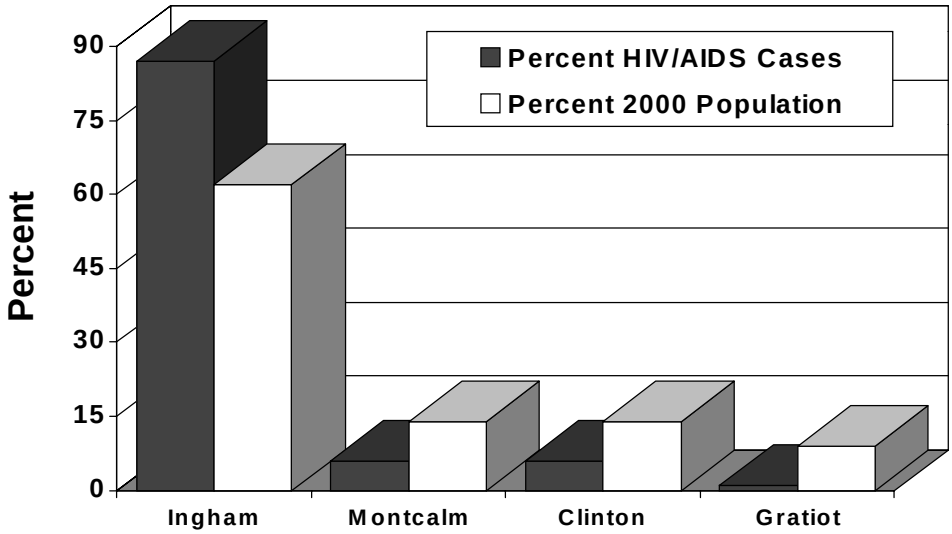
# Region 4 Live HIV/AIDS Cases and Population by Local Health Department Jurisdiction, 01/01/02



# 2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 4

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**Tables:**

# 2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 4

## Summary of Epidemic for Region 4

- **How many cases?** The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) estimates that there are 520 people living with HIV/AIDS in Region 4, of which 344 were reported as of January 1, 2002. Incidence of HIV (the number of new HIV infections) is level at around 20 new cases in the year 2000. The number AIDS deaths dropped 65 percent between 1995 and 2000 in this region. The prevalence of HIV disease (all persons living with HIV infection or AIDS, whether diagnosed recently or years ago) is increasing because new cases are still being diagnosed and infected persons are living longer.

- **How are the cases geographically distributed?** HIV disease is distributed disproportionately in Michigan. Region 4 has fewer cases (of the 10,749 cases reported statewide) when compared with the general population that lives there. Individually, however, the Ingham County health department has more cases than would be expected. The graph on the previous page displays the distribution of reported cases by local health department within Region 4. The greatest percent of cases within this region, 87 percent, was recorded in the local health department of Ingham.

  The 83 counties of Michigan are divided into 48 local health departments (LHDs). In the less populated areas of the state LHDs may contain more than one county however most contain a single county. All LHDs have been labeled as either being in a high or low HIV prevalence area (refer to page 2 of the statewide profile for methodology used). Within Region 4, Ingham Co. is considered to be a LHD in a high prevalence area, while Clinton, Gratiot, and Montcalm counties are considered to be LHDs in low prevalence areas.

## Recommendations: Ranking of Behavioral Groups

To assist in prioritizing prevention activities at both the statewide and the regional levels, the MDCH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Section is charged with ranking the top three primary behavioral groups at risk for HIV disease in Region 4. The guiding question used in this process has been, “In which populations can strategies prevent the most infections from occurring?” Effectively reducing transmission in populations where most of the HIV transmission is taking place will have the greatest impact upon the overall epidemic. The percentage of cases for each behavioral group was used in determining the ranked order of the following three behavioral groups: MSM, IDUs, and heterosexuals.

- **Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)*:** MSM make up 67 percent of all HIV/AIDS cases with a known mode of transmission (201 out of 303). The MSM behavioral group continues to be the most affected behavioral group even though the number of new cases indicates a level (non-increasing, non-decreasing) trend.

- **Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)*:** Of all HIV/AIDS cases with a known mode of transmission, 20 percent are IDUs (60 out of 303). Cases among IDUs are closely linked to HIV among women and their infants and the heterosexual groups. The trend in IDU transmission also appears to be level.

- **High Risk Heterosexuals (HRH):** Heterosexual cases constitute 16 percent of the total number of cases with a known mode of transmission (49 out of 303) and are defined as HIV-infected persons whose heterosexual sex partners are known to be 1) IDUs, 2) bisexual men or 3) HIV+ individuals. The trend in heterosexual transmission is level in Region 4.

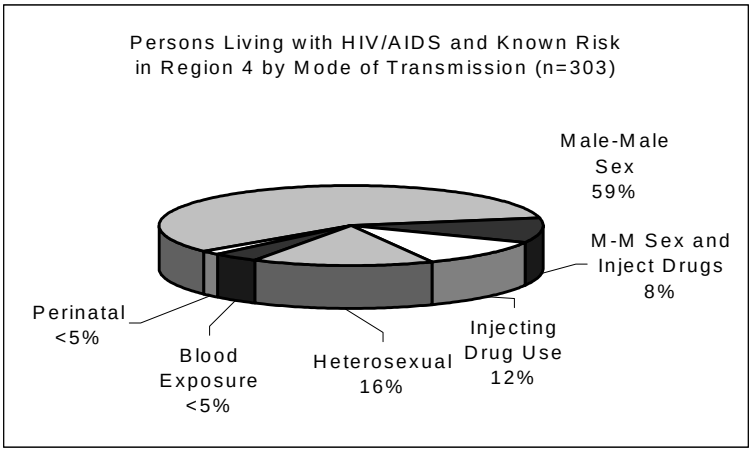
**These numbers include MSM/IDU in totals and percent calculations.*

# 2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 4

## Distribution of HIV/AIDS (Living) Cases by Mode of Transmission

**Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System**

Surveillance methods cannot distinguish the specific transmission route in individuals who have engaged in more than one transmission behavior. Surveillance is only able to determine the most likely mode. However, if information on the multiple risk of men who have sex with men (MSM) and injecting drug use (IDU) is available from a case report form, both risks are reported together.

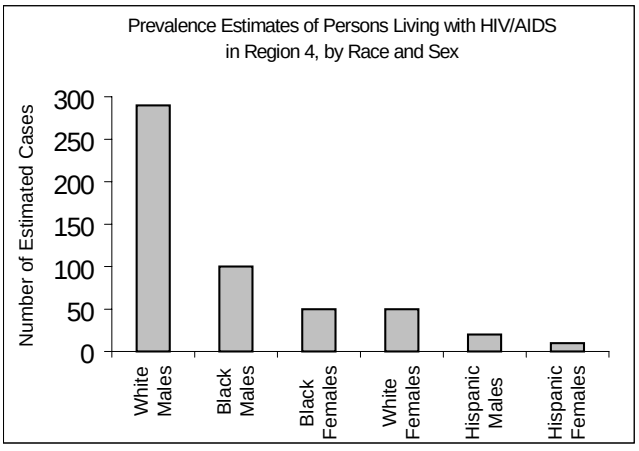


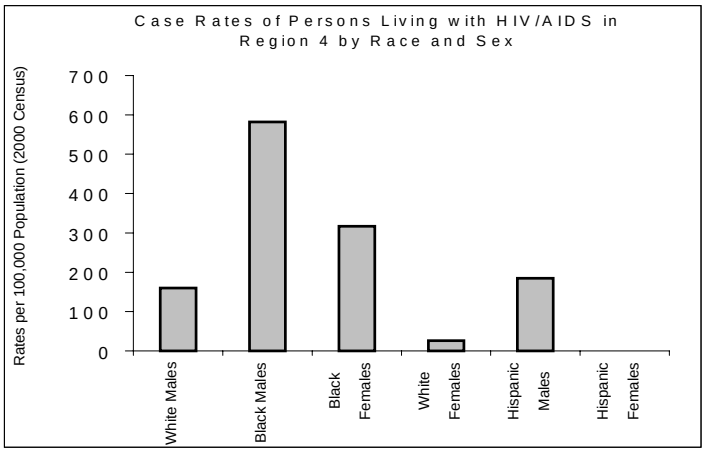

The pie chart indicates the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Region 4 by mode of transmission for the 303 cases for which the risk was identifiable.

- This chart demonstrates that over two-thirds (67 percent) of the people living with HIV/AIDS with a known mode of transmission are MSM, including 8 percent who also injected drugs.
- Almost one quarter (20 percent) are injecting drug users, including 8 percent who are also MSM. Thirty-eight percent of non-MSM IDUs also have high risk heterosexual sex partners. (Table 1, page 11.)
- Finally, 16 percent of the total had high risk heterosexual sex partners as their only mode of transmission.

## Distribution of Estimated HIV/AIDS Cases by Race

**Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System**



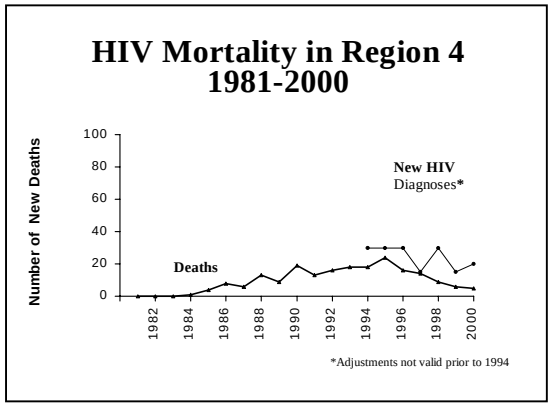

These bar graphs show the impact of this epidemic on six race and sex groups:

- Black males have the highest rate per 100,000 population (582) and the second highest estimated number (100) of HIV/AIDS cases. This high rate means the impact of the epidemic is greatest on this demographic group.
- Hispanic males have the third highest rate (185) and the lowest estimated number (20) of cases. This means that the impact of this epidemic is high on a relatively small demographic group.
- Black females have the second highest rate (317) and the third highest estimated number (50) of cases (tied with white females).
- White males have the fourth highest rate (160) and the highest estimated number (290) of cases.
- White females have the lowest rate (26) and the third highest estimated number (50) of HIV/AIDS cases (tied with black females).
- An accurate rate for Hispanic females cannot be provided due to low number of cases. Hispanic females have an estimated number of 10 HIV/AIDS cases.

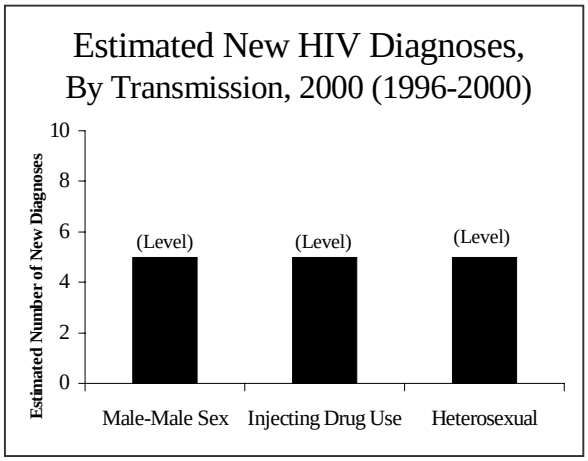
# 2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 4

## Trends in HIV/AIDS Data

**Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)**




- *New HIV diagnoses (HIV incidence) and deaths are statistically level.* HIV incidence and HIV related deaths are shown in the graph to the left. The overall decrease in deaths is likely due to the more effective treatments introduced in 1996 that delay or prevent the onset of AIDS in HIV-infected persons. MDCH estimates that about 20 persons were newly infected in the year 2000 in Region 4.




- *Transmission of HIV 1996-2000*: Among persons with a known risk for HIV transmission, new diagnoses among men who have sex with men are stable with 5 persons in 2000. The proportion infected heterosexually and via IDU are both level at 5 persons each in the year 2000. New diagnoses are level among men who both have sex with men and inject drugs, however they are not included in this graph. There were fewer than 5 persons diagnosed each year who acquired HIV from blood products received before 1985, and fewer than 5 infants infected at birth each year.

## Number of People Accessing Services vs. Reported Cases

**Data from Uniform Reporting System (URS) & HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)**

| Comparing Services with Cases | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Group** | **Services** | **Cases** |
| Males | 75% | 81% |
| Females | 25% | 19% |
| Whites | 63% | 65% |
| Blacks | 27% | 27% |
| Hispanics | 6% | 6% |
| Other Minorities | 2% | 1% |
| Race Unknown | 2% | 1% |
| White Males | 51% | 56% |
| Black Males | 16% | 16% |
| Hispanic Males | 6% | 5% |
| Other Minority Males | 2% | 1% |
| Unknown Race Males | 1% | 1% |
| White Females | 12% | 10% |
| Black Females | 11% | 9% |
| Hispanic Females | 0% | 1% |
| Other Minority Females | 0% | 0% |
| Other Females | 1% | 0% |
| 0-12 years* | 0% | 1% |
| 13-19 years* | 2% | 1% |
| 20-24 years* | 1% | 2% |
| 25-44 years* | 69% | 73% |
| 45+ years* | 28% | 23% |
| Total HIV Infected | 212 | 344 |

The Uniform Reporting System collects data on services that are provided to clients, including case-management, physician referrals, and assistance with housing and transportation needs. These services are funded through the Ryan White CARE Act (RWCA) and related sources.

In 2000, 212 HIV-infected persons were reported receiving Ryan White Services in Region 4. A comparison shows reported cases in Region 4 are not significantly different than those receiving services through RWCA.

Since it is likely that most of these individuals receiving services are reported cases, when comparing their number to that of the total number of reported cases (344), it is apparent that not all persons reported are receiving RWCA-funded services.

** "Years" within this table refer to current age, not age at diagnosis.*

# 2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 4

## Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM

**Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)**

**Number of Cases:**

Men who have sex with men (MSM) are the number one ranked behavioral group in Region 4. MSM remain the single largest behavioral group affected by this epidemic and account for over half of all reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates that there are approximately 300 MSM living with HIV disease in Region 4. This includes 30 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs.

**Race/Ethnicity:**

Having sex with other men infected most males in Region 4. This is true for black, white and Hispanic men. In reviewing reported cases for MSM and MSM/IDU (total cases equaling 201), white males (156) account for more than three-quarters (78 percent) while black males (30) comprise approximately 15 percent of men in this combined category.

**Age:** The largest percentage of living MSM cases are between the ages of 25-49 (83 percent). MSM is the predominant mode of transmission for males ages 20 and up.

**Geographic Distribution:**

Just 4 percent of HIV-infected MSM statewide reside in Region 4. Within high prevalence counties, MSMs are 68 percent of the cases with a known risk while in the lower prevalence counties 56 percent of reported persons living with HIV/AIDS are MSM.

### Trends and Conclusions:

MDCH estimates that there are about 5 new HIV infections in the year 2000 among men who have sex with men. This number was level from 1996-2000 in Region 4.

Men who have sex with men will continue to be the largest behavioral group affected by the HIV epidemic.

The data also suggest that prevention activities among teenagers and young adults should be geared towards males having sex with other males. These activities should recognize that adolescents at highest risk are those males whose sex partners are older. Older men are more likely to be HIV-infected than are younger males.

Region 4 should observe carefully to determine if the statewide trend of level number of cases among white and black MSM is occurring locally, especially in high prevalence areas.

# 2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 4

## Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU

**Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)**

**Number of Cases:**

Injecting drug users (IDUs) are the number two ranked behavioral group in Region 4 and account for 20 percent of reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates there are approximately 90 IDUs living with HIV disease in Region 4. This estimate includes 30 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs.

When considering the effect of IDU on the HIV/AIDS epidemic, it is important to note that this group is additionally linked to heterosexuals and MSM. Over one third (38 percent) of the reported cases among non-MSM IDUs also had high risk heterosexual sex partners. Additionally, of the 49 cases with reported heterosexual risk, 14 individuals (29 percent) also reported having IDU as partners.

When these linked populations are considered, IDU-related transmission accounts for 24 percent (74 cases) of people reported with HIV disease and having a known risk in Region 4. This is similar to the nationwide picture.

**Race/Ethnicity and Sex:**

Of the 60 IDU HIV/AIDS cases, 30 are white men (50 percent), 13 are black men (22 percent), 5 are black women (8 percent), 5 are white women (8 percent), and five are Hispanic (8 percent). In total, 58 percent (35) of the cases occur in white IDU.

More than three-quarters of the cases are men (80 percent), while women constitute the remaining 20 percent. Among the 12 women whose HIV infection has been attributed to IDU, 58 percent report high-risk heterosexual sex partners.

**Age:**

Among men with a known risk in each age group over 25 years, IDU is the second most common mode of transmission. Ninety-two percent of all the male IDU cases are recorded among men in the 25-49 age group (52 percent of these were MSM/IDU).

**Geographic Distribution:**

Ninety-two percent of IDU cases were reported in the higher prevalence areas of the region. Within high prevalence counties, just under a quarter of cases with a known risk (21 percent*) are IDU, while in the lower prevalence counties 12 percent* of persons living with HIV/AIDS are IDU. (* These percentages include IDU males who are also MSM).

**Trends and Conclusions:**

The number of new HIV diagnoses among IDUs (including MSM/IDU) has remained level between 1996 and 2000, at approximately 5 new HIV infections in the year 2000. IDU cases in Region 4 are greater among whites than among blacks. Some of these persons also have heterosexual exposures, since IDUs are more likely to have IDU sex partners than are persons who do not inject drugs.

In addition, the impact of this transmission group on non-IDUs is important to recognize. Decreasing HIV among IDUs will decrease the number of cases attributed to heterosexual transmission as well as to their infants via perinatal transmission.

# 2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 4

## Ranked Behavioral Group Discussion: Heterosexuals

**Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)**

**Number of Cases:**

Heterosexual transmission is the number three ranked behavioral group in Region 4. Heterosexual sex accounts for 16 percent of reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates that 70 persons living with HIV disease in Region 4 were infected with HIV through heterosexual sex. Transmission is classified as heterosexual when one or more heterosexual sex partners are known to be IDU, bisexual men or known to be HIV-infected (these are referred to as high risk heterosexual partners).

Currently there are an estimated 14 infected IDUs who had one or more heterosexual sex partner(s) who engaged in high risk behaviors (i.e., IDU, bisexual). These persons may have been exposed to HIV heterosexually or through sharing injecting equipment. With regard to reported cases, the dual risk of IDU/heterosexual cases comprise 5 percent of all reported HIV/AIDS cases with a known risk and are 50 percent men and 50 percent women within Region 4.

There are no seroprevalence surveys in this region to measure the HIV positive rate of higher risk heterosexuals attending STD clinics. However rates here are likely lower than those at the Detroit STD clinics.

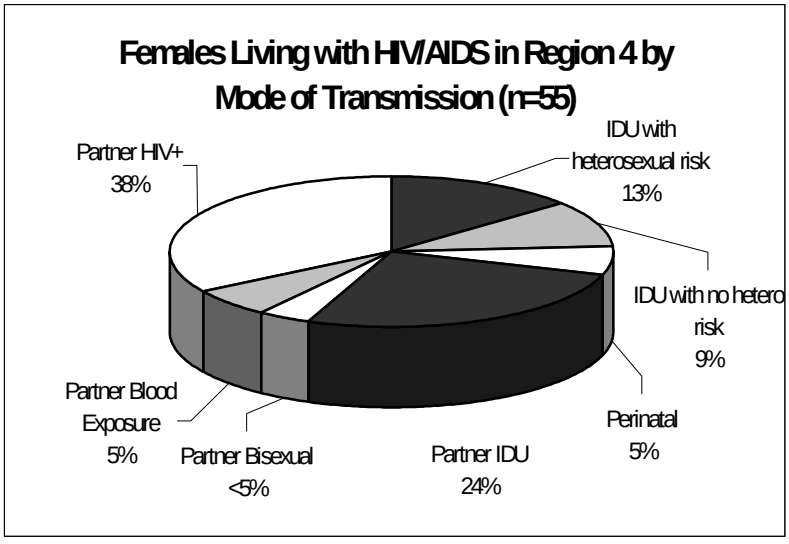
**Race/Ethnicity and Sex:**

Among females reported with HIV/AIDS and a known risk, just under three-quarters (71 percent) of cases are contracted heterosexually. Additionally, among women with a known risk, 13 percent are IDUs who also had high risk heterosexual sex partners. These data underscore the point that these two modes of transmission are closely intertwined for women.

Among the 49 men and women living with HIV/AIDS and infected heterosexually, 29 percent reported their heterosexual partner as injecting drug users, <5 percent as bisexual men (this applies to women only) and 10 percent as persons infected through blood products. Over half (57 percent) reported their partner(s) as HIV-infected without reporting the partner(s) mode of transmission.

While women account for 19 percent of HIV/AIDS cases in Region 4 they have consistently accounted for over three-quarters of heterosexually acquired infections -- currently 80 percent.

Just under three-quarters of both black and white women with known risk were infected heterosexually (70 percent and 77 percent, respectively).




Over half of the heterosexual cases of HIV/AIDS are white (55 percent). The percent of men infected heterosexually is low--4 percent of cases among men of all races with a known risk.

The definition for heterosexual transmission for females includes sub-categories to help better describe risk to women. To be reported as a heterosexual transmission case, a female must have a partner who is: 1) HIV+, 2) HIV+ due to blood exposure, 3) bisexually active man, or 4) an IDU. Heterosexual and IDU modes of transmission and associated sub-categories for infected women with known risk are shown in the pie chart here.

# 2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 4

## Ranked Behavioral Group: Heterosexuals (Continued)

**Age:**

For women between the ages of 25 and 49, heterosexual transmission is the predominant mode. (All other age groups have <5 cases.)

**Geographic Distribution:**

Seventy-six percent of the 49 cases in Region 4 attributed to heterosexual activity were reported in high prevalence counties. Of all the cases within high prevalence counties in Region 4, heterosexual transmission constitutes 14 percent. Within low prevalence counties, heterosexual transmission constitutes 28 percent of the cases.

**Trends and Conclusions:**

In Region 4, heterosexual transmission is level. MDCH estimates that the annual number of new HIV diagnoses attributable to heterosexual transmission was stable from 1996 to 2000 with 5 new infections in 2000.

In Region 4 the number of heterosexual transmission cases may approach IDU cases over time, but it is important to remember that the seroprevalence rates are much lower. Therefore, interventions among a few IDUs may prevent more infections than among a large number of heterosexuals.

The data show that although there is heterosexual transmission from women to men, it is a much smaller problem in Michigan (and the U.S.) than transmission from men to women. In light of the much lower seroprevalence rates among high risk heterosexuals compared with MSMs, this mode of transmission is unlikely to surpass that of MSM. However, the overlapping risk of high risk heterosexuals with IDU makes it difficult to predict whether heterosexually acquired cases will equal or surpass, in the future, those classified as IDU.

# 2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 4

## Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

**Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)**

**Number of Cases:**

Although white persons comprise the majority of those living with HIV/AIDS in Region 4, the number of black cases is still disproportionate. Blacks comprise 7 percent of this region's population yet make up over a quarter (27 percent) of the cases of HIV/AIDS. MDCH estimates 140 blacks living with HIV/AIDS in Region 4. The rate of HIV infection among blacks is 425 per 100,000 population, four and one half times higher than the rate among whites. MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 170 black males and one out of 315 black females may be HIV-infected.

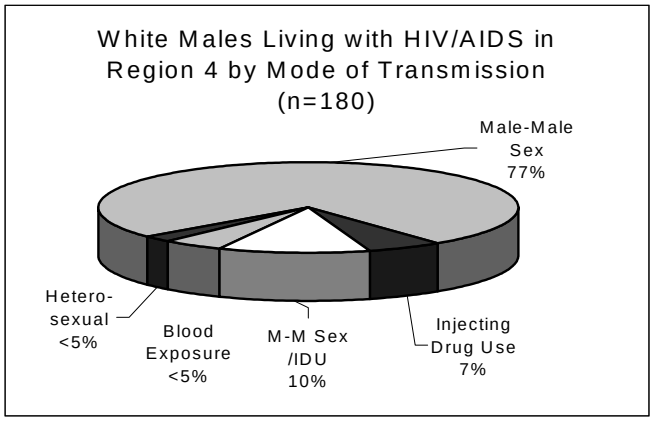
White persons comprise about two-thirds (65 percent) of reported HIV/AIDS cases and over three-quarters of the region's population (83 percent). MDCH estimates 340 whites living with HIV/AIDS in Region 4. However, since these cases are spread out among a much larger population they have a lower rate of HIV infection than blacks or Hispanics (92 per 100,000 population). MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 625 white males and one out of 3,800 white females may be HIV-infected.

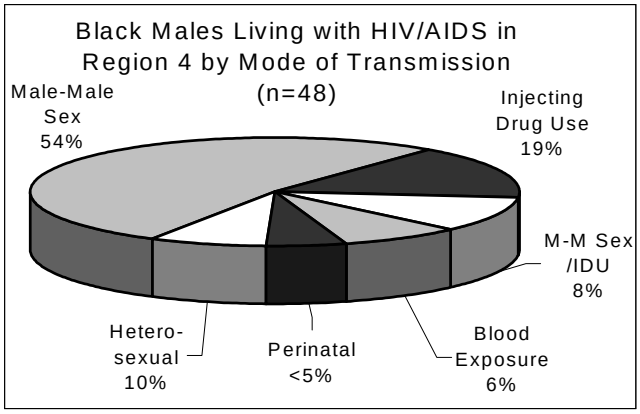
Hispanics comprise 6 percent of cases and 5 percent of the population. MDCH estimates 30 Hispanics living with HIV/AIDS in this region. However, the relatively few cases are spread out among a small population and therefore they have a rate higher than that among whites (142 per 100,000 population). MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 540 Hispanic males may be HIV-infected. Low case numbers do not permit an accurate rate for Hispanic females.

Most persons living with HIV/AIDS in Region 4 are male (81 percent). Although women continue to be a smaller proportion of persons living with HIV/AIDS, their proportion has increased and they currently comprise 19 percent of the infected population in this region.

**Mode of Transmission:**

The following pie charts display the proportion of black and white male cases by mode of transmission, among those with known transmission (Refer back to page 6 for female distributions).




- The majority of the 277 male HIV/AIDS cases are white (69 percent), 23 percent black, 6 percent Hispanic and <5 percent are other or unknown race.

- Just under half of the 67 female HIV/AIDS cases are white (49 percent), 45 percent are black, 6 percent are Hispanic and of other or unknown race (refer to page 6 for break down of female transmissions).

# 2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 4

## Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex (Continued)

**Geographic Distribution of Cases:**

Ninety-six percent of all the black cases occur in high prevalence counties. For whites, the distribution of cases is divided 82 percent and 18 percent between high and low prevalence counties respectively.

**Trends and Conclusions:**

Trends over time among the various race or sex groups in this region are difficult to discern due to sparse data. However similar to the state, the impact this epidemic is disproportionate on blacks.

Female cases in this region are divided between blacks and whites at 45 and 49 percent respectively.

**Table 1: Distribution of HIV/AIDS Prevalence Estimates**
**Reported Cases, and Population within Michigan**
**Region 4**
**Prisoners and persons with unknown residence are included**
**January 1, 2002**

| Reigon 4 Patient Group | Estimated HIV Infection 1 | Total HIV + AIDS Reported 2 Cases | % | | Rate per 100,0003 | 2000 Census | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Male** | **420** | **277** | **81%** | | **190.5** | **220,434** | **49%** |
| *White Males* | *290* | *191* | *56%* | | *159.9* | *181,344* | *41%* |
| *Black Males* | *100* | *64* | *19%* | | *582.1* | *17,178* | *4%* |
| *Hispanic Males* | *20* | *16* | *5%* | | *184.6* | *10,834* | *2%* |
| *Asian Males* | *10* | * | * | | * | *5,476* | *1%* |
| *American Indian Males* | *10* | * | * | | * | *1,087* | *0%* |
| *Unknown Race Males* | *N/A* | * | * | | * | *4515* | *N/A* |
| **Female** | **100** | **67** | **19%** | | **44.0** | **227,190** | **51%** |
| *White Females* | *50* | *33* | *10%* | | *26.3* | *190,094* | *42%* |
| *Black Females* | *50* | *30* | *9%* | | *316.5* | *15,797* | *4%* |
| *Hispanic Females* | *10* | * | * | | * | *10,313* | *2%* |
| *Asian Females* | *10* | * | * | | * | *5,514* | *1%* |
| *American Indian Females* | *10* | * | * | | * | *1,054* | *0%* |
| *Unknown Race Females* | *N/A* | * | * | | * | *4418* | *N/A* |
| **White** | **340** | **224** | **65%** | | **91.5** | **371,438** | **83%** |
| **Black** | **140** | **94** | **27%** | | **424.6** | **32,975** | **7%** |
| **Hispanic** | **30** | **20** | **6%** | | **141.9** | **21,147** | **5%** |
| **Asian** | **10** | * | * | | * | **10,990** | **2%** |
| **American Indian** | **10** | * | * | | * | **2,141** | **0%** |
| **Unknown Race** | **N/A** | * | * | | **N/A** | **8933** | **N/A** |
| **Male-Male Sex** | **270** | **178** | **59%** | [a] | N/A | | |
| **Injecting Drug Use** | **60** | **37** | **12%** | [a] | N/A | | |
| *IDU with heterosexual risk* [b] | *20* | *14* | *5%* | [a] | N/A | | |
| *IDU without heterosexual risk* [b] | *30* | *23* | *8%* | [a] | N/A | | |
| **M-M Sex and Inject Drugs** | **30** | **23** | **8%** | [a] | N/A | | |
| **Blood Exposure** [b] | **20** | **12** | **4%** | [a] | N/A | | |
| **Heterosexual** [b] | **70** | **49** | **16%** | [a] | N/A | | |
| *Partner IDU* | *20* | *14* | *5%* | [a] | N/A | | |
| *Partner Bisexual* [b] | *10* | * | * | [a] | N/A | | |
| *Partner Blood Exp* | *10* | *5* | *2%* | [a] | N/A | | |
| *Partner HIV+* | *40* | *28* | *9%* | [a] | N/A | | |
| **Perinatal** | **10** | * | * | [a] | N/A | | |
| **Known Risk Total** | **460** | **303** | **100%** | [a] | N/A | | |
| **Unknown Risk** | **N/A** | **41** | **12%** | | N/A | | |
| **0 - 4 years** | **10** | * | * | | * | **28,621** | **6%** |
| **5 - 9 years** | **10** | * | * | | * | **31,064** | **7%** |
| **10-12 years** | **10** | * | * | | * | **18949** | **4%** |
| **13 -19 years** | **10** | **7** | **2%** | | **19.3** | **51,700** | **12%** |
| **20 -24 years** | **50** | **31** | **9%** | | **108.1** | **46,245** | **10%** |
| **25 -29 years** | **100** | **64** | **19%** | | **322.5** | **31,012** | **7%** |
| **30 -34 years** | **120** | **80** | **23%** | | **386.1** | **31,077** | **7%** |
| **35 -39 years** | **110** | **71** | **21%** | | **329.8** | **33,351** | **7%** |
| **40 -44 years** | **60** | **38** | **11%** | | **174.2** | **34,453** | **8%** |
| **45 -49 years** | **30** | **20** | **6%** | | **94.1** | **31,886** | **7%** |
| **50 -54 years** | **20** | **15** | **4%** | | **73.2** | **27,304** | **6%** |
| **55 -59 years** | **10** | **9** | **3%** | | **48.8** | **20,499** | **5%** |
| **60 -64 years** | **10** | * | * | | * | **15,034** | **3%** |
| **65 and over** | **10** | * | * | | * | **46,429** | **10%** |
| **Unknown Age** | **N/A** | * | * | | **N/A** | **0** | **N/A** |
| INGHAM CO. | 450 | 299 | 87% | | 161.1 | 279,320 | 62% |
| Mid-MI District | 60 | 45 | 13% | | 35.6 | 168,304 | 38% |
| CLINTON CO. | 30 | 20 | 6% | | 46.3 | 64,753 | 14% |
| GRATIOT CO. | 10 | * | * | | * | 42,285 | 9% |
| MONTCALM CO. | 30 | 22 | 6% | | 49.0 | 61,266 | 14% |
| **Total Region 4** | **520** | **344** | **100%** | | **116.2** | **447,624** | **100%** |

*** Indicates there are fewer than five reported cases**

**[a] Indicates percentage calculated from cases with known risk**

**[b] Indicates an explanatory definition exists in attached glossary at end of Profile**

**[1] The minumum estimate is 10 cases.**

**[2] Total HIV+AIDS refers to the number of reported cases alive as of 1/1/02**

**[3] Rate calculated (Estimated HIV Infection/2000 Census) * 100,000**

**Table 2: Living HIV/AIDS Cases in Michigan**
**Region 4**
**Sex and Race by Risk**
**January 1, 2002**

| Male Only Region 4 | White Cases | %[a] | Black Cases | %[a] | Hispanic Cases | %[a] | Other Cases | %[a] | All Races Cases | %[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Male-Male Sex** | **138** | **77%** | **26** | **54%** | **10** | **71%** | * | * | **178** | **72%** |
| **Injecting Drug Use** | **12** | **7%** | **9** | **19%** | * | * | * | * | **25** | **10%** |
| *IDU w/ hetero risk*[b] | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | *7* | *3%* |
| *IDU w/o hetero risk*[b] | *8* | *4%* | *7* | *15%* | * | * | * | * | *18* | *7%* |
| **M-M Sex /IDU** | **18** | **10%** | * | * | * | * | * | * | **23** | **9%** |
| **Blood Exposure**[b] | **8** | **4%** | * | * | * | * | * | * | **11** | **4%** |
| **Perinatal** | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| **Heterosexual**[b] | * | * | **5** | **10%** | * | * | * | * | **10** | **4%** |
| *Partner IDU* | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| *Partner Blood Exposure* | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| *Partner HIV+* | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | *7* | *3%* |
| ***Total Known Risks*** | **180** | **100%** | **48** | **100%** | **14** | **100%** | **6** | **100%** | **248** | **100%** |
| **Undetermined** | **11** | | **16** | | * | | * | | **29** | |
| **Total All Cases** | **191** | | **64** | | **16** | | **6** | | **277** | |

| Female Only Region 4 | White Cases | %[a] | Black Cases | %[a] | Hispanic Cases | %[a] | Other Cases | %[a] | All Races Cases | %[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Injecting Drug Use** | **5** | **17%** | **5** | **22%** | * | * | * | * | **12** | **22%** |
| *IDU w/ hetero risk*[b] | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | *7* | *13%* |
| *IDU w/o hetero risk*[b] | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | *5* | *9%* |
| **Blood Exposure**[b] | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| **Perinatal** | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| **Heterosexual**[b] | **23** | **77%** | **16** | **70%** | * | * | * | * | **39** | **71%** |
| *Partner IDU* | *7* | *23%* | *6* | **26%** | * | * | * | * | *13* | *24%* |
| *Partner Bisexual*[b] | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| *Partner Blood Exposure* | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| *Partner HIV+* | *13* | *43%* | *8* | **35%** | * | * | * | * | *21* | *38%* |
| ***Total Known Risks*** | **30** | **100%** | **23** | **100%** | * | * | * | * | **55** | **100%** |
| **Undetermined** | * | | **7** | | * | | * | | **12** | |
| **Total All Cases** | **33** | | **30** | | * | | * | | **67** | |

| Male & Female Region 4 | White Cases | %[a] | Black Cases | %[a] | Hispanic Cases | %[a] | Other Cases | %[a] | All Races Cases | %[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Male-Male Sex** | **138** | **66%** | **26** | **37%** | **10** | **63%** | * | * | **178** | **59%** |
| **Injecting Drug Use** | **17** | **8%** | **14** | **20%** | **5** | **31%** | * | * | **37** | **12%** |
| *IDU w/ hetero risk*[b] | *8* | *4%* | * | * | * | * | * | * | *14* | *5%* |
| *IDU w/o hetero risk*[b] | *9* | *4%* | *10* | *14%* | * | * | * | * | *23* | *8%* |
| **M-M Sex /IDU** | **18** | **9%** | * | * | * | * | * | * | **23** | **8%** |
| **Blood Exposure**[b] | **8** | **4%** | * | * | * | * | * | * | **12** | **4%** |
| **Perinatal** | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| **Heterosexual**[b] | **27** | **13%** | **21** | **30%** | * | * | * | * | **49** | **16%** |
| *Partner IDU* | *7* | *3%* | *7* | *10%* | * | * | * | * | *14* | *5%* |
| *Partner Bisexual*[b] | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| *Partner Blood Exposure* | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | *5* | *2%* |
| *Partner HIV+* | *15* | *7%* | *12* | *17%* | * | * | * | * | *28* | *9%* |
| ***Total Known Risks*** | **210** | **100%** | **71** | **100%** | **16** | **100%** | **6** | **100%** | **303** | **100%** |
| **Undetermined** | **14** | | **23** | | * | | * | | **41** | |
| **Total All Cases** | **224** | | **94** | | **20** | | **6** | | **344** | |

*** Indicates there are fewer than five reported cases**

**[a] Indicates percentage calculated from cases with *known risk***

**[b] Indicates an explanatory definition exists in attached glossary at end of Profile**

**Table 3: Living HIV/AIDS Cases in Michigan**
**Region 4**
**Age by Risk**
**January 1, 2002**

| Male Only<br>Region 4 | 0-19<br>Cases | years<br>%[a] | 20-24<br>Cases | years<br>%[a] | 25-49<br>Cases | years<br>%[a] | 50+<br>Cases | years<br>%[a] | All Ages<br>Cases | %[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Male-Male Sex** | * | * | 17 | 89% | 143 | 70% | 17 | 77% | 178 | 72% |
| **Injecting Drug Use** | * | * | * | * | 21 | 10% | * | * | 25 | 10% |
| *IDU w/ hetero risk*[b] | * | * | * | * | *6* | *3%* | * | * | *7* | *3%* |
| *IDU w/o hetero risk*[b] | * | * | * | * | *15* | *7%* | * | * | *18* | *7%* |
| **M-M Sex /IDU** | * | * | * | * | 23 | 11% | * | * | 23 | 9% |
| **Blood Exposure**[b] | * | * | * | * | 8 | 4% | * | * | 11 | 4% |
| **Perinatal** | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| **Heterosexual**[b] | * | * | * | * | 8 | 4% | * | * | 10 | 4% |
| *Partner IDU* | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| *Partner Blood Exposure* | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| *Partner HIV+* | * | * | * | * | *6* | *3%* | * | * | *7* | *3%* |
| ***Total Known Risks*** | * | * | 19 | 100% | 203 | 100% | 22 | 100% | 248 | 100% |
| **Undetermined** | * | | * | | 20 | | * | | 29 | |
| **Total All Cases** | 6 | | 23 | | 223 | | 25 | | 277 | |

| Female Only<br>Region 4 | 0-19<br>Cases | years<br>%[a] | 20-24<br>Cases | years<br>%[a] | 25-49<br>Cases | years<br>%[a] | 50+<br>Cases | years<br>%[a] | All Ages<br>Cases | %[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Injecting Drug Use** | * | * | * | * | 8 | 19% | * | * | 12 | 22% |
| *IDU w/ hetero risk*[b] | * | * | * | * | *6* | *14%* | * | * | *7* | *13%* |
| *IDU w/o hetero risk*[b] | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | *5* | *9%* |
| **Blood Exposure**[b] | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| **Perinatal** | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| **Heterosexual**[b] | * | * | * | * | 33 | 77% | * | * | 39 | 71% |
| *Partner IDU* | * | * | * | * | *12* | *28%* | * | * | *13* | *24%* |
| *Partner Bisexual*[b] | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| *Partner Blood Exposure* | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| *Partner HIV+* | * | * | * | * | *16* | *37%* | * | * | *21* | *38%* |
| ***Total Known Risks*** | 5 | 100% | 7 | 100% | 43 | 100% | * | * | 55 | 100% |
| **Undetermined** | * | | * | | 10 | | * | | 12 | |
| **Total All Cases** | 6 | | 8 | | 53 | | * | | 67 | |

| Nale & Female<br>Region 4 | 0-19<br>Cases | years<br>%[a] | 20-24<br>Cases | years<br>%[a] | 25-49<br>Cases | years<br>%[a] | 50+<br>Cases | years<br>%[a] | All Ages<br>Cases | %[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Male-Male Sex** | * | * | 17 | 65% | 143 | 54% | 17 | 71% | 178 | 59% |
| **Injecting Drug Use** | * | * | * | * | 29 | 11% | 5 | 21% | 37 | 12% |
| *IDU w/ hetero risk*[b] | * | * | * | * | *12* | *5%* | * | * | *14* | *5%* |
| *IDU w/o hetero risk*[b] | * | * | * | * | *17* | *6%* | * | * | *23* | *8%* |
| **M-M Sex /IDU** | * | * | * | * | 23 | 9% | * | * | 23 | 8% |
| **Blood Exposure**[b] | * | * | * | * | 8 | 3% | * | * | 12 | 4% |
| **Perinatal** | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| **Heterosexual**[b] | * | * | 5 | 19% | 41 | 15% | * | * | 49 | 16% |
| *Partner IDU* | * | * | * | * | *12* | *5%* | * | * | *14* | *5%* |
| *Partner Bisexual*[b] | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| *Partner Blood Exposure* | * | * | * | * | *5* | *2%* | * | * | *5* | *2%* |
| *Partner HIV+* | * | * | *5* | *19%* | *22* | *8%* | * | * | *28* | *9%* |
| ***Total Known Risks*** | 9 | 100% | 26 | 100% | 265 | 100% | 24 | 100% | 303 | 100% |
| **Undetermined** | * | | 5 | | 32 | | * | | 41 | |
| **Total All Cases** | 12 | | 31 | | 297 | | 28 | | 344 | |

*** Indicates there are fewer than five reported cases**

**[a] Indicates percentage calculated from cases with *known risk***

**[b] Indicates an explanatory definition exists in attached glossary at end of Profile**